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BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Ministry of Management Services

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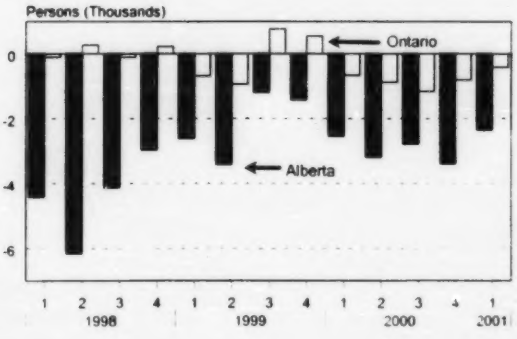
Migration Highlights ◆ First Quarter 2001

During the first quarter of 2001, B.C. gained a total of 8,238 persons as a result of net migration from **all sources**. This compares to an increase of 5,548 in the first quarter of 2000. Stronger migration from both other countries and a reduction in the net outflow to other provinces accounted for the improvement in the first quarter.

There was a net outflow (2,406 persons) from B.C. to **the rest of Canada** in the first quarter of the year. This net outflow was smaller than the net outflow of 3,215 persons in the first quarter of 2000 and also smaller than in the other quarters of last year. In the first quarter there were both fewer people moving into B.C. and fewer people leaving the province, relative to the first quarter of last year.

The net outflows of people to Alberta (-2,363) and Ontario (-415) in the first quarter of 2001 were lower than in the same quarter of 2000, while there was a net inflow of 372 persons from the rest of the country.

Migration to Alberta and Ontario in the first quarter was lower than in the same quarter of 2000.



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Net **international** migration to the province increased by 21% from the first quarter of 2000, with a net inflow of 10,644 persons in the first quarter of 2001. The difference between the two periods resulted from both higher immigration and unusually strong increases in the non-permanent resident population (i.e. foreign students and temporary workers). Permanent immigration (9,294 persons) to B.C. was 8% higher than in the same quarter of 2000. However, immigration to the rest of the country, especially Ontario, showed much stronger growth, bringing B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigration to 16% in the first quarter.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, net migration from all sources increased by 79% between the fourth and first quarters. Most of the increase resulted from lower net outflows of interprovincial migrants but higher international migration also contributed. The increases brought net migration back to around the level registered in mid-1999.

The annual British Columbia population growth increased slightly to 0.8% in the first quarter. Alberta (1.7%) and Ontario (1.5%) both registered stronger annual population increases than B.C. However, Nunavut had the highest growth (2.5%) of any region.

Population Growth First Quarter 2001	(000s)
Population: Jan 1, 2001	4,077.4
Plus Interprovincial Arrivals	9.9
Minus Interprovincial Departures	12.3
Plus Immigrants	9.3
Minus Total Net Emigrants	1.4
Net Non-Permanent Residents	2.8
Plus Births	10.3
Minus Deaths	8.7
Population Apr 1, 2001	4,087.2

Feature Article: Projections of Registered Indian Population

Summary

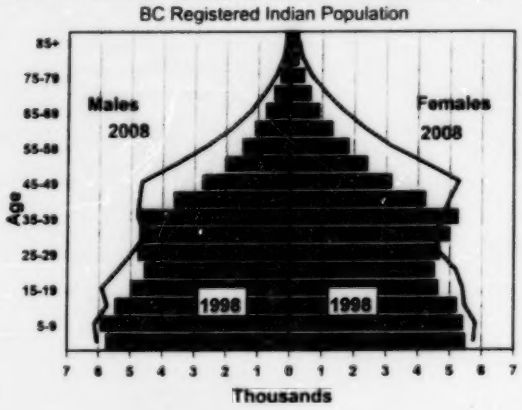
Information on the expected future growth of the province's Aboriginal population is important for the planning of many types of services. New projections for the Registered Indian population of British Columbia have recently become available, providing a useful planning tool.

The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs (DIAND), in collaboration with Statistics Canada, has developed an updated set of projections, *Registered Indian Population Projections for Canada and Regions*[1], covering the 1998 to 2008 period. These projections are based on the 1998 Indian Register, which takes into account all individuals registered under the *Indian Act*, adjusted for late and under reporting of births and deaths[2]. The projections differ from earlier versions in that they allow for migration flows between reserves and off-reserve communities. Other forms of migration, that is international and interprovincial, are not included as they are not considered to be significant factors.

The B.C. Registered Indian (RI) population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.7% over the 1998 to 2008 period, increasing from 109,500 persons in 1998 to 129,400 persons in 2008. By comparison, the population of the province as a whole is expected to have an annual growth rate of 1.2% over the ten-year period. Most of the RI growth is expected to occur in the on-reserve RI population, where the average annual growth is projected at 2.7%, compared to growth of only 0.4% for the off-reserve RI population. This slower growth is mainly the result of the assumption of positive migration flows from off-reserve communities to reserves. In addition, lower fertility and mortality rates and a higher incidence of Indian/non-Indian parenting (i.e. out-marriage rates) are observed off-reserve.

In 1998, B.C.'s RI population was second in size only to Ontario's population of 150,800 persons. However, by 2008 Manitoba's RI population is projected to surpass B.C.'s, growing from 102,700 in 1998 to 132,500 in 2008, and Saskatchewan's RI population is also expected to be slightly higher (129,700 persons) than B.C.'s, as higher fertility rates are projected for the two prairie provinces.

The working age population is growing.



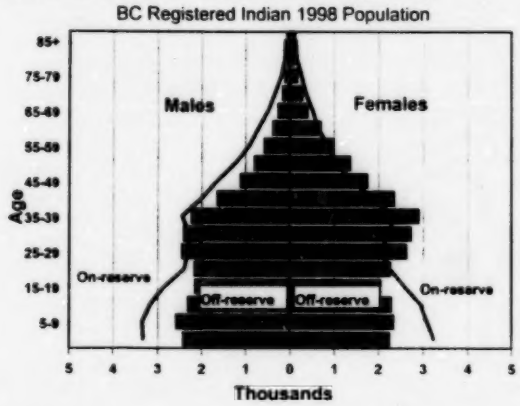
Although both the RI and the total provincial populations are aging, their distributions are expected to remain quite different. In 1998, 39% of the provincial RI

[1] Available at http://www.inac.gc.ca.

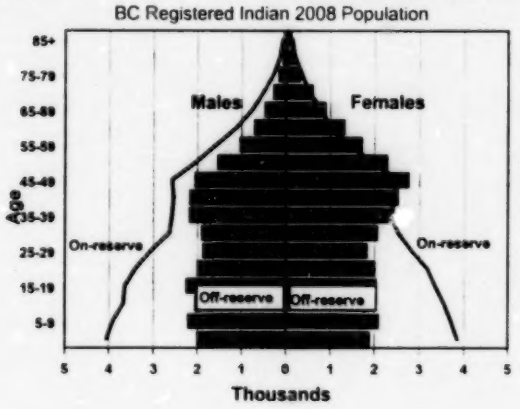
[2] An individual's region of residence is tied to the region of the individual's band or community. About 400 people from the Taku River Tlingit and Liard River bands located in British Columbia are included with Yukon data.

population was under 20 years of age, 57% was in the working age group (20 to 64 years) and 4% was 65 years and over. Over the next 10-year period the proportion of young people is expected to fall to 36%, while the working age group increases to 59% and seniors to 5%. In 2008, the overall provincial population is expected to have a smaller share of young people (22%) but more seniors (14%) and working age people (64%) than the RI population.

Off-reserve women are more numerous and older than their male counterparts,



and this difference is expected to continue.



The on- and off-reserve RI populations have quite different current and future age/gender profiles. Although there are approximately 2,000 more males than females on-reserve throughout the projection period, their age distributions are expected to be very similar. In 1998, 53% of both genders were in the working age group, around 43% were youths and 4% were seniors. Over the next ten years, the working age group is expected to increase their share by about 3 percentage points, while the share of youth falls by about the same amount.

On the other hand, the off-reserve female population is more than 3,500 persons larger than the male population and a larger proportion is in the working age group. In 1998, 64% of women were of working age compared to 58% of men and 32% of females were under age 20 compared to 40% of males. Not much growth is expected in the total off-reserve population over the next ten years and the aging of this population will lower the share of male youths to 34% and female youths to 27%. Over the same period the share of senior women is expected to grow from 4% to 7% of the female population.

As stated earlier, the projections presented here apply to the Registered Indian population based on the 1998 Indian Register. However, the greatest change in the population on-reserve is in the non-registered portion. The 1985 amendments to the *Indian Act* changed the rules that determine how Registered Indian status is passed on from one generation to another. As a result there may be an increasing number of children of Indian/ non-Indian parents who are not eligible for registration under the *Indian Act*. The effect of this increase on the non-registered population is expected to be larger in off-reserve communities than on reserves. Work on

projections of the non-registered on-reserve population is in progress and when completed will give a better picture of the population expected to occupy reserves in the future.

Recent Feature Articles

Jun	1998	Mobility and Migration between 1991 and 1996
Sep	1998	How many people were missed in the Census?
Dec	1998	Where We Work and How We Get There.
Apr	1999	B.C. Migration – Outlook for 1999
Jun	1999	Regional Migration Outlook
Sep	1999	Does moving to another province increase your income?
Dec	1999	New Measures of International Migration
Apr	2000	B.C. Migration – Outlook for 2000
Jun	2000	Migration and Housing Demand
Sep	2000	Migration of Rural Youth
Dec	2000	Regional Migration
Apr	2001	B.C. Migration – Outlook for 2001

Net Population Movement For British Columbia
Jan 2001 to Mar 2001
Net Inflow : 8,238 Persons

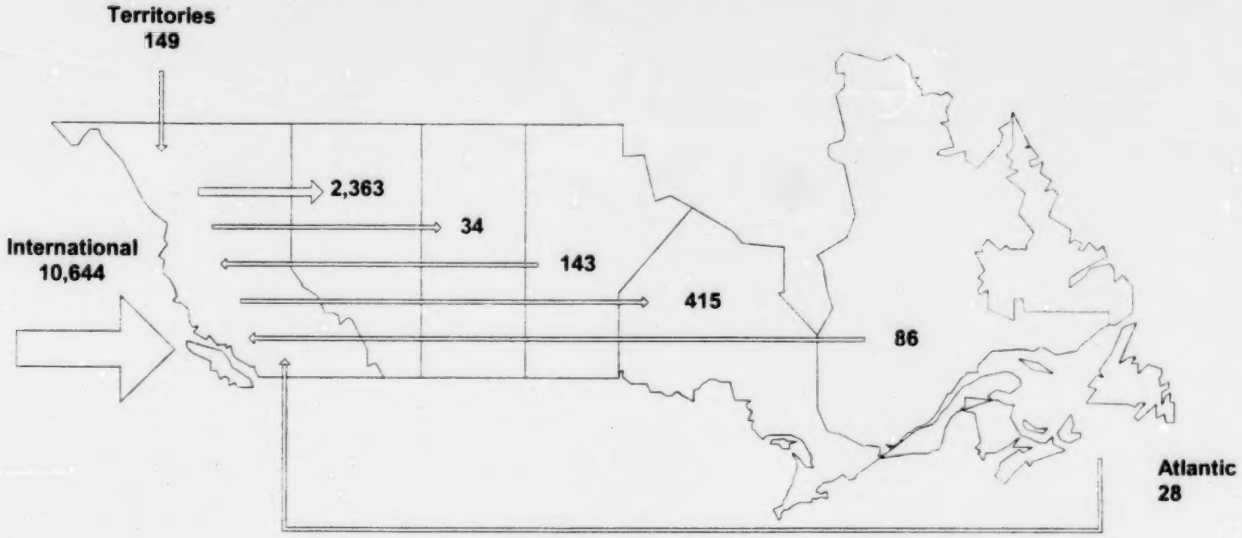


Table 1
Provincial Migration Flow
Jan 2001 to Mar 2001

Origin \ Destination	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	BC	Yukon	NWT	Nvt
Nfld	-	124	537	258	46	1,819	25	68	764	105	0	48	39
PEI	33	-	200	58	57	131	3	0	50	59	0	0	0
NS	351	137	-	895	185	1,737	46	24	545	270	12	17	18
NB	158	89	631	-	334	1,051	52	22	329	182	57	11	13
Que	45	13	130	475	-	4,720	87	43	385	488	6	20	26
Ont	1,278	254	1,287	832	2,979	-	1,305	242	2,208	3,081	43	45	28
Man	32	0	58	7	71	1,468	-	714	1,223	784	0	21	16
Sask	6	0	107	19	38	562	1,041	-	3,822	733	7	10	4
Alta	399	59	489	247	267	2,334	728	1,760	-	3,849	40	199	31
BC	120	25	248	195	402	3,496	641	767	6,212	-	145	69	15
Yukon	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	20	232	189	-	39	10
NWT	24	0	9	15	31	83	19	40	304	161	16	-	47
Nvt	20	0	5	6	42	54	23	7	35	28	1	69	-
In-Flow	2,466	701	3,704	3,007	4,452	17,459	3,970	3,707	16,109	9,929	327	548	247
Out-Flow	3,833	591	4,237	2,929	6,438	13,582	4,394	6,349	10,402	12,335	497	749	290
Net Interprov.	-1,367	110	-533	78	-1,986	3,877	-424	-2,642	5,707	-2,406	-170	-201	-43
Net Internat.										10,644			
Total Net										8,238			

Source: Statistics Canada.
Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS
June 26, 2001

Table 2
Quarterly Components of Population Change for British Columbia

		Migration									Natural Increase			Total	Population	
		Interprovincial			International					Total						
Year	Quarter	In	Out	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net N.P.R.	Net Temp. Abroad	Returning Emigrants	Net	Net Migration	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Total Increase	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1995	1	12,991	8,654	4,337	9,840	1,475	979	--	643	9,987	14,324	11,226	6,961	4,265	18,589	3,758,069	2.9
1995	2	16,933	10,659	6,274	11,809	1,580	1,011	--	733	11,973	18,247	12,218	6,435	5,783	24,030	3,784,008	2.8
1995	3	21,889	14,530	7,359	12,475	2,698	2,387	--	1,324	13,488	20,847	12,386	6,231	6,155	27,002	3,812,920	2.6
1995	4	15,292	9,848	5,444	10,156	1,528	739	--	776	10,143	15,587	10,990	6,748	4,242	19,829	3,834,659	2.6
	Total	67,105	43,691	23,414	44,280	7,281	5,116	--	3,476	45,591	69,005	46,820	26,375	20,445	89,450		
1996	1	12,402	8,785	3,617	12,200	1,447	1,777	--	667	13,197	16,814	11,550	7,208	4,342	21,156	3,857,725	2.7
1996	2	17,376	11,771	5,605	12,964	1,551	124	--	759	12,296	17,901	11,927	6,783	5,144	23,045	3,882,043	2.6
1996	3	20,735	14,894	5,841	14,735	2,454	1,773	996	1,248	14,306	20,147	11,783	6,305	5,478	25,625	3,907,668	2.5
1996	4	12,215	9,480	2,735	12,178	1,429	(941)	729	444	9,523	12,258	10,878	7,240	3,638	15,896	3,923,564	2.3
	Total	62,728	44,930	17,798	52,077	6,881	2,733	1,725	3,118	49,322	67,120	46,138	27,536	18,602	85,722		
1997	1	11,521	11,031	490	13,269	713	1,200	548	438	13,646	14,136	10,898	7,415	3,483	17,619	3,941,183	2.2
1997	2	14,961	14,147	814	12,939	1,240	826	679	739	12,585	13,399	11,755	6,639	5,116	18,515	3,959,698	2.0
1997	3	18,855	17,771	1,084	12,710	2,831	1,016	1,130	1,044	10,809	11,893	11,421	6,413	5,008	16,901	3,976,599	1.8
1997	4	8,692	9,100	(408)	8,627	1,603	(1,130)	821	521	5,594	5,186	10,503	6,945	3,558	8,744	3,985,343	1.6
	Total	54,029	52,049	1,980	47,545	6,387	1,912	3,178	2,742	42,634	44,614	44,577	27,412	17,165	61,779		
1998	1	10,657	15,162	(4,505)	9,170	982	(488)	662	512	7,550	3,045	10,616	7,805	2,811	5,856	3,991,199	1.3
1998	2	13,320	19,520	(6,200)	9,829	1,141	(730)	699	935	8,194	1,994	11,076	6,765	4,311	6,305	3,997,504	1.0
1998	3	13,872	17,961	(4,089)	9,613	2,855	1,344	1,268	1,098	7,932	3,843	11,102	6,593	4,509	8,352	4,005,856	0.7
1998	4	8,639	11,366	(2,727)	7,393	1,629	(373)	920	540	5,011	2,284	10,338	6,917	3,421	5,705	4,011,561	0.7
	Total	46,488	64,009	(17,521)	36,005	6,607	(247)	3,549	3,085	28,687	11,166	43,132	28,080	15,052	26,218		
1999	1	8,515	11,951	(3,436)	8,178	989	1,003	743	523	7,972	4,536	10,336	8,014	2,322	6,858	4,018,419	0.7
1999	2	12,274	16,506	(4,232)	9,100	1,146	1,900	786	941	10,009	5,777	11,094	7,158	3,936	9,713	4,028,132	0.8
1999	3	19,950	19,764	186	10,174	2,893	2,794	1,424	1,098	9,749	9,935	10,727	6,914	3,813	13,748	4,041,880	0.9
1999	4	10,364	11,011	(647)	8,660	1,643	(1,612)	1,034	540	4,911	4,264	9,846	7,544	2,302	6,566	4,048,446	0.9
	Total	51,103	59,232	(8,129)	36,112	6,671	4,085	3,987	3,102	32,641	24,512	42,003	29,630	12,373	36,885		
2000	1	12,330	15,545	(3,215)	8,619	994	1,448	833	523	8,763	5,548	10,180	8,404	1,776	7,324	4,055,770	0.9
2000	2	15,222	18,699	(3,477)	9,424	1,148	(226)	882	941	8,109	4,632	10,914	7,556	3,358	7,990	4,063,760	0.9
2000	3	17,281	20,751	(3,470)	10,299	2,925	1,899	1,718	1,098	8,653	5,183	10,709	7,140	3,569	8,752	4,072,512	0.8
2000	4	9,595	13,556	(3,961)	8,987	1,645	(161)	1,231	540	6,490	2,529	10,135	7,787	2,348	4,877	4,077,389	0.7
	Total	54,428	68,551	(14,123)	37,329	6,712	2,960	4,664	3,102	32,015	17,892	41,938	30,887	11,051	28,943		
2001	1	9,929	12,335	(2,406)	9,294	999	2,761	935	523	10,644	8,238	10,258	8,686	1,572	9,810	4,087,199	0.8
2001	2																
2001	3																
2001	4																
	Total	9,929	12,335	(2,406)	9,294	999	2,761	935	523	10,644	8,238	10,258	8,686	1,572	9,810		

Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS. Date: 26-Jun-01

Source: Statistics Canada -- CANSIM. Note: Net N.P.R. - Net change in the number of Non-Permanent Residents.
Due to revisions on the part of Statistics Canada, the sum of the components may not equal the population change.
All figures subject to revision.

Table 3
Quarterly Components of Change Per 1000 Population for British Columbia

		Migration										Natural Increase			Total	Population	
		Interprovincial			International						Total						
Year	Quarter	In	Out	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net N.P.R.	Net Temp. Abroad	Returning Emigrants	Net	Net Migration	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Total Increase	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1995	1	3.5	2.3	1.2	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.7	3.8	3.0	1.9	1.1	4.9	3,758,069	2.9
1995	2	4.5	2.8	1.7	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.2	4.8	3.2	1.7	1.5	6.4	3,784,008	2.8
1995	3	5.7	3.8	1.9	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	3.5	5.5	3.2	1.6	1.6	7.1	3,812,920	2.6
1995	4	4.0	2.6	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.6	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.1	5.2	3,834,659	2.6
1996	1	3.2	2.3	0.9	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.4	4.4	3.0	1.9	1.1	5.5	3,857,725	2.7
1996	2	4.5	3.0	1.4	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.2	4.6	3.1	1.7	1.3	5.9	3,882,043	2.6
1996	3	5.3	3.8	1.5	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.7	5.2	3.0	1.6	1.4	6.6	3,907,668	2.5
1996	4	3.1	2.4	0.7	3.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.1	2.4	3.1	2.8	1.8	0.9	4.1	3,923,564	2.3
1997	1	2.9	2.8	0.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.5	3.6	2.8	1.9	0.9	4.5	3,941,183	2.2
1997	2	3.8	3.6	0.2	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	1.7	1.3	4.7	3,959,698	2.0
1997	3	4.7	4.5	0.3	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.3	4.3	3,976,599	1.8
1997	4	2.2	2.3	-0.1	2.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.2	3,985,343	1.6
1998	1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	2.3	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.8	2.7	2.0	0.7	1.5	3,991,199	1.3
1998	2	3.3	4.9	-1.6	2.5	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.6	3,997,504	1.0
1998	3	3.5	4.5	-1.0	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.0	2.8	1.6	1.1	2.1	4,005,856	0.7
1998	4	2.2	2.8	-0.7	1.8	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.6	2.6	1.7	0.9	1.4	4,011,561	0.7
1999	1	2.1	3.0	-0.9	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.0	1.1	2.6	2.0	0.6	1.7	4,018,419	0.7
1999	2	3.0	4.1	-1.1	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.0	2.4	4,028,132	0.8
1999	3	4.9	4.9	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.7	0.9	3.4	4,041,880	0.9
1999	4	2.6	2.7	-0.2	2.1	0.4	-0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.9	0.6	1.6	4,048,446	0.9
2000	1	3.0	3.8	-0.8	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.2	1.4	2.5	2.1	0.4	1.8	4,055,770	0.9
2000	2	3.7	4.6	-0.9	2.3	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.2	2.0	1.1	2.7	1.9	0.8	2.0	4,063,760	0.9
2000	3	4.2	5.1	-0.9	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.1	1.3	2.6	1.8	0.9	2.1	4,072,512	0.8
2000	4	2.4	3.3	-1.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.6	2.5	1.9	0.6	1.2	4,077,389	0.7
2001	1	2.4	3.0	-0.6	2.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.1	0.4	2.4	4,087,199	0.8
2001	2																
2001	3																
2001	4																

Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS. Date: 26-Jun-01

Source: Statistics Canada -- CANSIM. Note: Net N.P.R. - Net change in the number of Non-Permanent Residents.
All figures subject to revision.

101-07551

2ND QUARTER

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Ministry of Management Services

Contact: Ruth McDougall
Tel: (250) 387-0337
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Issue: 01-2

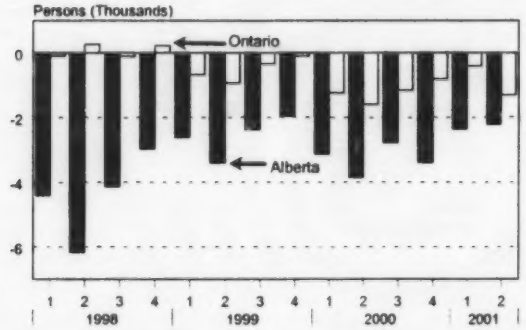
Migration Highlights ◆ Second Quarter 2001

During the second quarter of 2001, B.C. gained a total of 8,987 persons as a result of net migration from **all sources**. This compares to an increase of 2,978 in the second quarter of 2000. Both stronger migration from other countries and a reduction in the net outflow to other provinces accounted for the improvement in the second quarter.

There was a net outflow (2,852 persons) from B.C. to **the rest of Canada** in the second quarter of the year. This net outflow was smaller than the net outflow of 5,266 persons in the second quarter of 2000 and also smaller than in the same quarter of 1998 and 1999.

The net outflows of people to Alberta (-2,222) and Ontario (-1,311) in the second quarter of 2001 were lower than in the same quarter of 2000. There was a net inflow of 681 persons from the rest of the country, with Saskatchewan (+351), Manitoba (+305) and the territories (+247) being the main sources of migrants.

Net outflow from B.C. to Alberta in the latest quarter is still large but lower than in the previous five quarters.



BC STATS

Net **international** migration to the province increased by 44% from the second quarter of 2000, with a net inflow of 11,839 persons in the second quarter of 2001. The difference between the two periods resulted from both higher immigration and unusually strong increases in the non-permanent resident population (i.e. foreign students and temporary workers). Permanent immigration (10,698 persons) to B.C. was 13% higher than in the same quarter of 2000. However, immigration to the rest of the country, especially Ontario, showed much stronger growth, bringing B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigration to 15.3% in the second quarter.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, net migration from all sources increased by 6% between the first and second quarters. The increase resulted from both lower net outflows of interprovincial migrants and higher net inflows of international migrants. The increases brought net total migration back to around the level registered in mid-1997.

The annual British Columbia population growth increased slightly to 0.9% in the second quarter. Alberta (1.8%) and Ontario (1.6%) both registered stronger annual population increases than B.C. However, Nunavut had the highest growth (2.7%) of any region.

Population Growth
Second Quarter 2001

	(000s)
Population: Apr 1, 2001	4,083.3
Plus Interprovincial Arrivals	13.2
Minus Interprovincial Departures	16.1
Plus Immigrants	10.7
Minus Total Net Emigrants	1.3
Net Non-Permanent Residents	2.4
Plus Births	10.5
Minus Deaths	6.9
Population Jul 1, 2001	4,095.9

Summary

BC STATS prepares population projections for the province as a whole, as well as for various areas within the province, such as development regions (8), regional districts (28) and local health areas (88). The projections are updated annually to reflect the most recent information on regional trends in fertility, mortality and migration, as well as specific events that could affect population growth. This article presents the major migration assumptions underlying the latest update (P.E.O.P.L.E. 26) to the sub-provincial projections.

The British Columbia-level population projection 01/04 forms the control total population for P.E.O.P.L.E. 26 to which all regions must sum.[1] Regional migration is projected using a combination of historical trends and information on future major projects that are certain to have an impact on population. In general, the long-term (beyond five years) forecasts are based on historical trends with some very broad assumptions used to modify these trends. In the short-term, consideration is given to more specific events that will drive migration patterns. Examples are mine openings and closures, changes to the Allowable Annual Cut for various Timber Supply Areas and Tree Farm Licenses, major construction activity, or other major projects.

[1] See "Population Forecast 01/04 Technical Appendix: Forecast Assumptions," Population Section, BC Stats, Ministry of Management Services, Government of British Columbia, April 2001.

The short-term outlook for this projection is for an improving provincial economy, which in turn will result in a return to positive net interprovincial migration flows to British Columbia. The resource sectors are showing signs of recovery, but are still experiencing some difficulties. There is likely to be below average net migration to communities that are resource-dependent for at least a few years. Over the longer-term, it is expected that the resource sectors will recover and that people will return to these communities.[1]

Vancouver Island-Coast Region

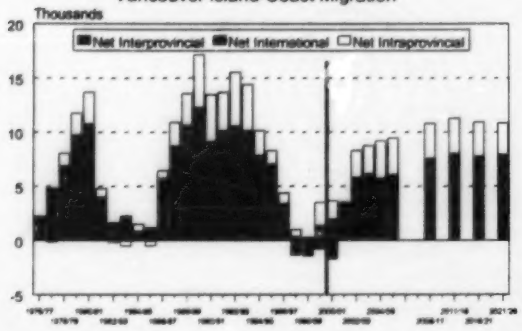
This region has most of the population concentrated in its south-east corner, particularly within the Capital and Nanaimo regional districts. Most of the smaller communities in the northern portion of the region, and many in the more southerly areas as well, are heavily dependent on the forest sector. Consequently, migration patterns to these areas tend to fluctuate with trends in this sector. Accordingly, the short-term outlook for this region is for lower than normal net migration as the forest sector continues to work through a slump, rising as export markets recover and prices for forest products rise.

Over the longer-term, it is expected that the onset of retirement for the baby boom generation will lead to somewhat larger net inflows of migrants to areas such as the Capital and Nanaimo regional districts (as well as other retirement centres such as the Okanagan). The increase in migration to these areas will likely be modest, since the elderly tend to move less than younger people. However, of those that do move, proportionately more will choose these established retirement centres and this should result in an increase in the amount of migration. Within the most heavily populated areas, there will likely be some spread outward to nearby communities, particularly as housing prices escalate in the core areas. For example, in the Capital

[1] PEOPLE 26 projections are based on information available up to May 31, 2001 and do not consider any effects of the softwood lumber countervailing duty or the effects of September 11, 2001.

region, there will be increased growth in the Western Communities relative to the core and peninsula municipalities.

Figure 1
Vancouver Island-Coast Migration

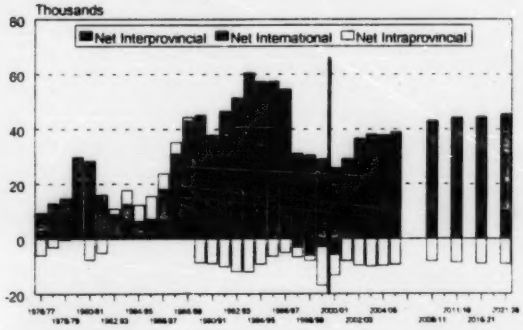


Mainland-Southwest Region

This is the most populous region in the province and receives the bulk of immigrants and interprovincial in-migrants. Over half of net interprovincial migrants to British Columbia and almost 90 percent of net international migrants to the province choose to settle in the Mainland-Southwest region. Conversely, in terms of intraprovincial migration, or migration within the province, there are generally more people moving out of the area than are moving in. In the past, when the resource sectors were in a downturn, intraprovincial outflows from the Lower Mainland have tended to decline as a result of weaker economic opportunity in the rest of the province. The short-term outlook is that current tightening in the resource sectors will lead to intraprovincial outflows from resource-dependent communities and into the Lower Mainland similar to what happened in the mid-eighties, but likely not with the same severity. This will ensure that net migration levels to this region will remain high despite significantly lower net interprovincial migration to the province.

Over the longer-term, the distribution of growth in the Mainland-Southwest region will be influenced by the implementation of the *Livable Region Strategic Plan* for the Greater Vancouver Regional District. This plan proposes a "growth concentration area" comprised of Burnaby, Coquitlam, Port Moody, Port Coquitlam, New Westminster, Vancouver, North Surrey, and North Delta. The plan is to concentrate growth in these areas and to reduce traffic congestion by locating jobs near where people live. The patterns of growth will depend largely on the timing of transportation projects such as the proposed Skytrain lines. The longer-term outlook is for reduced growth rates for areas outside the growth concentration area, but as long as migration to the province continues to be strong, all areas within this region will continue to experience growth.

Figure 2
Mainland-Southwest Migration



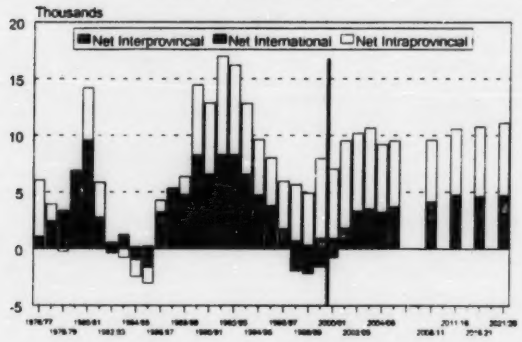
Thompson-Okanagan Region

This region is generally known for agriculture and tourism, but it also has a strong dependence on forestry, and activities in that sector will have an effect on migration flows to the area. Mining is also an important economic driver, and the closure of

four mines in the last few years will contribute to a reduction in migration to this region in the short-term. When the Highland Valley mine closes some time after 2010, there could be a significant reduction in migration into this area. This mine is currently the largest in the province and employs over a thousand people. The sheer size of the mine will ensure that there will be an increase in movement from the area when the closure occurs. Movement into the region will probably still outnumber movement out, but the net migration level will be reduced.

Conversely, there could be an increase in migration around 2005 when baby boomers begin to retire. This area is a popular retirement centre, and the increase in the proportion of retirees in the population will benefit this region. Over the longer-term, this area can expect to receive strong migration growth, on average, with the economic cycle in the resource sectors exerting some influence on the magnitude of migration flows.

Figure 3
Thompson-Okanagan Migration

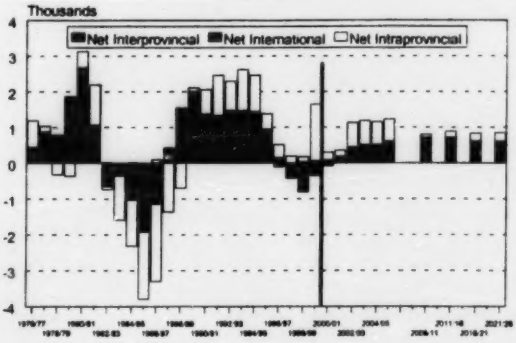


Kootenay Region

Mining, and coal mining in particular, is the main economic driver in this region. There are five large coal mines in the region, plus the Sullivan lead-zinc mine. The Sullivan mine at Kimberley is scheduled to close by the end of the year, and this will have a significant effect on the population of that community and the surrounding area. It is expected that net in-migration to this area will slow around that time. There are some major hydroelectric projects either underway or planned for the near future that could boost the population of this region, at least for the short-term.

Over the longer-term, depletion of reserves at the coal mines may cause some outflows of population, but there are other deposits that could be developed and a lot will depend on whether or not the demand is there to justify the investment in infrastructure. Overall, it is expected that this region will receive net inflows of migrants throughout most of the projection, possibly beginning to wane late in the projection as the coal mines begin to deplete their reserves.

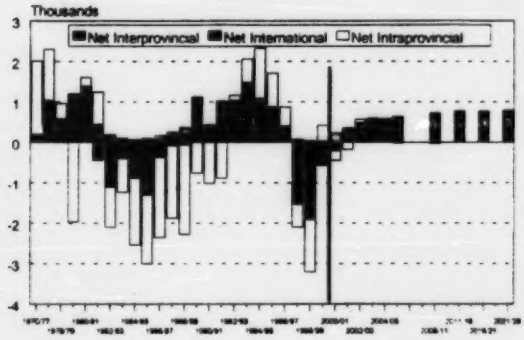
Figure 4
Kootenay Migration



Cariboo Region

This region experienced strong population growth through much of the nineties, but with the downturn in the resource sectors, there was significant net out-migration in the last few years. The Cariboo is home to a large number of sawmills and pulp mills and as such, is highly dependent on the fortunes of the forest industry. It is expected that migration to this area will slow considerably over the short-term until the resource sectors begin to recover, with some net migration outflows for at least the next year. There are some significant mineral deposits that will bring people into the area once they are developed, but until metal prices improve, it is unlikely that any new mines will be constructed. Over the longer-term, the outlook is for relatively strong positive net inflows, on average.

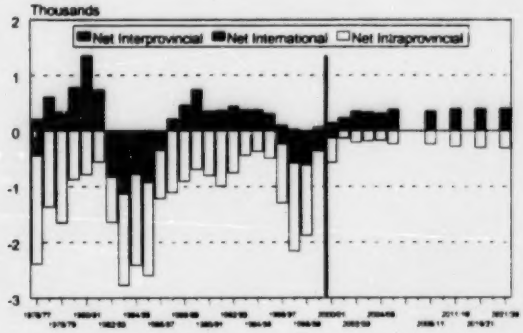
Figure 5
Cariboo Migration



North Coast Region

This region has traditionally experienced net outflows of migrants, but with the major projects planned for the region, it is expected that there will be small net inflows of migrants over the longer-term. The Kitimat-Terrace area, in particular, should gain from one of the planned projects. The agreement between Alcan and the provincial government concerning compensation for the cancellation of the Kemano Completion project should result in the expansion of the aluminum smelter at Kitimat. This project should result in net inflows of people to the region as the employment base is expanded. In addition to direct employment at the smelter, there will be significant indirect and induced employment as well, which should benefit Terrace as well as Kitimat. There are also several mineral deposits in this region that will likely be future mine sites, and this will create employment and bring people into the area as well.

Figure 6
North Coast Migration

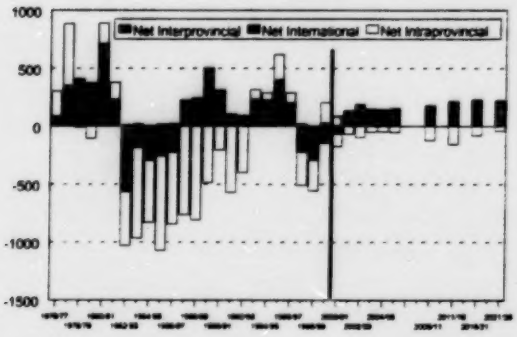


On the negative side, there will also be some mine closures during the projection period, and this could result in some net outflows of population, at least for the areas most directly affected. In the short-term, the downturn in the resource sectors will hurt this area and cause net outflows of population. The downturn in the forest sector, combined with declining fish stocks and poor metal prices will likely contribute to net population outflows in the short-term. Over the longer-term, however, the expectation is for net inflows of people due to the major projects that are planned for the area.

Nechako Region

Most of the population lies in the Bulkley Valley, in the southern portion of this region. Mining plays an important role in migration patterns to the area. Not only is the region mineral rich, but Smithers is also one of the main supply and service points for mineral exploration and development in northern British Columbia, which means many of the benefits from mines in remote northern areas accrue to Smithers and the surrounding area. Currently metal prices are low, and this will likely hamper the development of new mines, which means it may be a couple of years before this area will see the benefits of new mine employment. However, over the longer-term it is likely that developments in the mining industry will be a significant driver of in-migration.

Figure 7
Nechako Migration

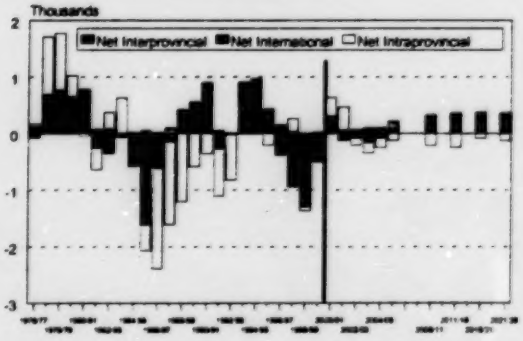


In addition to mining, the forest sector will also be a main determinant of migration levels to the region. A few years ago the Allowable Annual Cut of the Cassiar Timber Supply Area was increased threefold. If this timber is harvested, it could mean a significant economic boost for the northern portion of the Nechako region. The improved access resulting from new logging roads could lead to further discoveries of mineral deposits and the development of new communities. This region has traditionally lost population due to migration, but with the potential of the resource sectors, it is expected that there will be net inflows of migrants over the long-term.

Northeast Region

The Northeast region has benefited from a booming oil and gas sector and this is expected to continue for some time. This region has traditionally had a net loss of migrants, but more recently, the activity in the resource sectors has brought more people into the area than have left the area. This trend of net in-migration to the area is expected to continue through the long-term as oil and gas exploration and other energy projects continue to provide employment in the region.

Figure 8
Northeast Migration



However, in the short-term, the developments with the two coal mines at Tumbler Ridge will lead to some significant net out-migration from the area, particularly since one mine closed in 1999 and the other is expected to shut permanently in 2003. Mitigating the employment losses from the coal mines is the occupation of houses purchased from the mine over the last year. Once the effects of the mine closures

have worked their way through the system, the outlook is for net inflows of migrants over the remainder of the projection period.

The projections for the total population of each region are available on the BC STATS' web site (http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca), while the detailed age/gender projections can be purchased from BC STATS in either printed or electronic form.

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Net Population Movement For British Columbia
Apr 2001 to Jun 2001
Net Inflow : 8,987 Persons

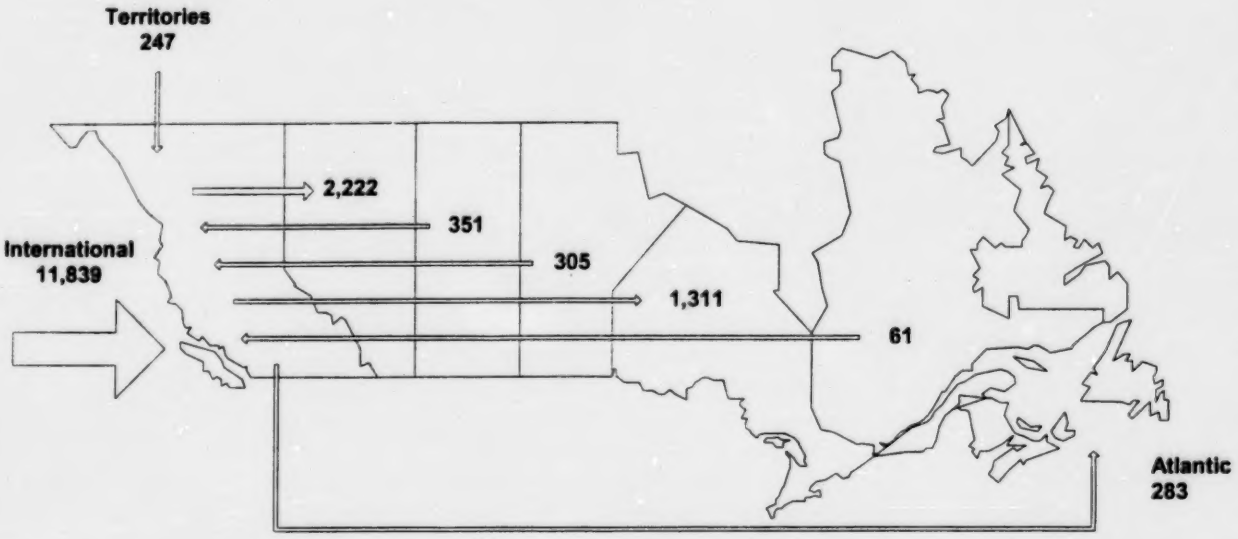

Table 1
Provincial Migration Flow
Apr 2001 to Jun 2001

Origin \ Destination	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	BC	Yukon	NWT	Nvt
Nfld	-	88	392	245	50	1,784	47	40	1,000	144	0	22	24
PEI	30	-	164	80	17	208	10	4	80	99	0	15	16
NS	394	154	-	773	227	1,974	98	185	780	343	18	50	52
NB	71	160	843	-	496	1,060	74	48	442	159	28	9	9
Que	66	65	218	690	-	7,731	98	51	780	732	23	42	43
Ont	1,014	184	1,781	1,101	3,977	-	1,730	305	3,615	4,080	62	95	96
Man	51	4	101	109	95	1,829	-	835	1,320	951	22	11	12
Sask	63	0	57	48	64	776	1,013	-	4,563	1,050	46	20	23
Alta	691	81	383	315	381	3,038	769	2,501	-	5,171	72	147	150
BC	202	64	543	219	671	5,391	646	699	7,393	-	154	41	43
Yukon	0	7	14	0	0	25	17	0	160	374	-	29	30
NWT	35	10	7	0	12	105	18	35	322	96	7	-	56
Nvt	41	6	4	0	41	78	11	12	23	15	0	65	-
In-Flow	2,658	823	4,507	3,580	6,031	23,999	4,531	4,715	20,478	13,214	432	546	554
Out-Flow	3,836	723	5,048	3,399	10,539	18,040	5,340	7,723	13,699	16,066	656	703	296
Net Interprov.	-1,178	100	-541	181	-4,508	5,959	-809	-3,008	6,779	-2,852	-224	-157	258
Net Internat.										11,839			
Total Net										8,987			

Source: Statistics Canada.
Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS
September 25, 2001

Table 2
Quarterly Components of Population Change for British Columbia

		Migration										Natural Increase			Total	Population	
		Interprovincial			International						Total						
Year	Quarter	In	Out	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net N.P.R.	Net Temp. Abroad	Returning Emigrants	Net	Net Migration	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Total Increase	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1995	1	12,991	8,654	4,337	9,840	1,475	979	--	643	9,987	14,324	11,226	6,961	4,265	18,589	3,758,069	2.9
1995	2	16,933	10,659	6,274	11,809	1,580	1,011	--	733	11,973	18,247	12,218	6,435	5,783	24,030	3,784,008	2.8
1995	3	21,889	14,530	7,359	12,475	2,698	2,387	--	1,324	13,488	20,847	12,386	6,231	6,155	27,002	3,812,920	2.6
1995	4	15,292	9,848	5,444	10,156	1,528	739	--	776	10,143	15,587	10,990	6,748	4,242	19,829	3,834,659	2.6
	Total	67,105	43,691	23,414	44,280	7,281	5,116	--	3,476	45,591	69,005	46,820	26,375	20,445	89,450		
1996	1	12,402	8,785	3,617	12,200	1,447	1,777	--	667	13,197	16,814	11,550	7,208	4,342	21,156	3,857,725	2.7
1996	2	17,376	11,771	5,605	12,964	1,551	124	--	759	12,296	17,901	11,927	6,783	5,144	23,045	3,882,043	2.6
1996	3	20,735	14,894	5,841	14,735	2,454	1,773	996	1,248	14,306	20,147	11,783	6,305	5,478	25,625	3,907,668	2.5
1996	4	12,215	9,480	2,735	12,178	1,429	(941)	729	444	9,523	12,258	10,878	7,240	3,638	15,896	3,923,564	2.3
	Total	62,728	44,930	17,798	52,077	6,881	2,733	1,725	3,118	49,322	67,120	46,138	27,536	18,602	85,722		
1997	1	11,521	11,031	490	13,269	713	1,200	548	438	13,646	14,136	10,898	7,415	3,483	17,619	3,941,183	2.2
1997	2	14,961	14,147	814	12,939	1,240	826	679	739	12,585	13,399	11,755	6,639	5,116	18,515	3,959,698	2.0
1997	3	18,855	17,771	1,084	12,710	3,026	1,016	1,131	1,044	10,613	11,697	11,421	6,413	5,008	16,705	3,976,403	1.8
1997	4	8,692	9,100	(408)	8,627	1,717	(1,130)	823	521	5,478	5,070	10,503	6,945	3,558	8,628	3,985,031	1.6
	Total	54,029	52,049	1,980	47,545	6,696	1,912	3,181	2,742	42,322	44,302	44,577	27,412	17,165	61,467		
1998	1	10,657	15,162	(4,505)	9,170	1,038	(488)	660	512	7,496	2,991	10,608	7,773	2,835	5,826	3,990,857	1.3
1998	2	13,320	19,520	(6,200)	9,829	1,214	(730)	698	935	8,122	1,922	11,055	6,747	4,308	6,230	3,997,087	0.9
1998	3	13,872	17,961	(4,089)	9,613	3,049	1,419	1,267	1,098	7,814	3,725	11,094	6,542	4,552	8,277	4,005,364	0.7
1998	4	8,639	11,366	(2,727)	7,393	1,742	(361)	922	540	4,908	2,181	10,315	6,916	3,399	5,580	4,010,944	0.7
	Total	46,488	64,009	(17,521)	36,005	7,043	(160)	3,547	3,085	28,340	10,819	43,072	27,978	15,094	25,913		
1999	1	8,515	11,951	(3,436)	8,178	1,045	1,029	743	523	7,942	4,506	10,259	7,454	2,805	7,311	4,018,255	0.7
1999	2	12,274	16,506	(4,232)	9,100	1,218	1,922	785	941	9,960	5,728	10,921	6,832	4,089	9,817	4,028,072	0.8
1999	3	14,999	17,681	(2,682)	10,174	3,089	2,847	1,425	1,098	9,605	6,923	10,789	6,577	4,212	11,135	4,039,207	0.8
1999	4	7,781	9,844	(2,063)	8,660	1,759	(1,553)	1,036	540	4,852	2,789	9,999	7,192	2,807	5,596	4,044,803	0.8
	Total	43,569	55,982	(12,413)	36,112	7,111	4,245	3,989	3,102	32,359	19,946	41,968	28,055	13,913	33,859		
2000	1	9,272	13,871	(4,599)	8,614	1,050	1,531	830	523	8,788	4,189	10,097	7,229	2,868	7,057	4,051,860	0.8
2000	2	11,413	16,679	(5,266)	9,491	1,222	(87)	879	941	8,244	2,978	10,640	6,645	3,995	6,973	4,058,833	0.8
2000	3	17,281	20,751	(3,470)	10,325	3,133	1,791	1,600	1,098	8,481	5,011	10,320	6,463	3,857	8,868	4,067,701	0.7
2000	4	9,595	13,556	(3,961)	8,996	1,764	(278)	1,162	540	6,332	2,371	9,410	6,936	2,474	4,845	4,072,546	0.7
	Total	47,561	64,857	(17,296)	37,426	7,169	2,957	4,471	3,102	31,845	14,549	40,467	27,273	13,194	27,743		
2001	1	9,929	12,335	(2,406)	9,368	1,055	2,651	932	523	10,555	8,149	9,894	7,270	2,624	10,773	4,083,319	0.8
2001	2	13,214	16,066	(2,852)	10,698	1,228	2,414	986	941	11,839	8,987	10,541	6,913	3,628	12,615	4,095,934	0.9
2001	3																
2001	4																
	Total	23,143	28,401	(5,258)	20,066	2,283	5,065	1,918	1,464	22,394	17,136	20,435	14,183	6,252	23,388		

Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS. Date: 25-Sep-01

Source: Statistics Canada -- CANSIM.

Note: Net N.P.R. - Net change in the number of Non-Permanent Residents.
Due to revisions on the part of Statistics Canada, the sum of the components may not equal the population change.
All figures subject to revision.

Table 3
Quarterly Components of Change Per 1000 Population for British Columbia

		Migration									Natural Increase			Total	Population	
		Interprovincial			International					Total						
Year	Quarter	In	Out	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net N.P.R.	Net Temp. Abroad	Returning Emigrants	Net	Net Migration	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Total Increase	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1995	1	3.5	2.3	1.2	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.7	3.8	3.0	1.9	1.1	4.9	3,758,069	2.9
1995	2	4.5	2.8	1.7	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.2	4.8	3.2	1.7	1.5	6.4	3,784,008	2.8
1995	3	5.7	3.8	1.9	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	3.5	5.5	3.2	1.6	1.6	7.1	3,812,920	2.6
1995	4	4.0	2.6	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.6	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.1	5.2	3,834,659	2.6
1996	1	3.2	2.3	0.9	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.4	4.4	3.0	1.9	1.1	5.5	3,857,725	2.7
1996	2	4.5	3.0	1.4	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.2	4.6	3.1	1.7	1.3	5.9	3,882,043	2.6
1996	3	5.3	3.8	1.5	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.7	5.2	3.0	1.6	1.4	6.6	3,907,668	2.5
1996	4	3.1	2.4	0.7	3.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.1	2.4	3.1	2.8	1.8	0.9	4.1	3,923,564	2.3
1997	1	2.9	2.8	0.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.5	3.6	2.8	1.9	0.9	4.5	3,941,183	2.2
1997	2	3.8	3.6	0.2	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	1.7	1.3	4.7	3,959,698	2.0
1997	3	4.7	4.5	0.3	3.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.3	4.2	3,976,403	1.8
1997	4	2.2	2.3	-0.1	2.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.2	3,985,031	1.6
1998	1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	2.3	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.7	2.7	1.9	0.7	1.5	3,990,857	1.3
1998	2	3.3	4.9	-1.6	2.5	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.6	3,997,087	0.9
1998	3	3.5	4.5	-1.0	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.9	2.8	1.6	1.1	2.1	4,005,364	0.7
1998	4	2.2	2.8	-0.7	1.8	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	2.6	1.7	0.8	1.4	4,010,944	0.7
1999	1	2.1	3.0	-0.9	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.0	1.1	2.6	1.9	0.7	1.8	4,018,255	0.7
1999	2	3.0	4.1	-1.1	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.4	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.4	4,028,072	0.8
1999	3	3.7	4.4	-0.7	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.4	1.7	2.7	1.6	1.0	2.8	4,039,207	0.8
1999	4	1.9	2.4	-0.5	2.1	0.4	-0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.7	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.4	4,044,803	0.8
2000	1	2.3	3.4	-1.1	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.2	1.0	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.7	4,051,860	0.8
2000	2	2.8	4.1	-1.3	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.7	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.7	4,058,833	0.8
2000	3	4.2	5.1	-0.9	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.1	1.2	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.2	4,067,701	0.7
2000	4	2.4	3.3	-1.0	2.2	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.6	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.2	4,072,546	0.7
2001	1	2.4	3.0	-0.6	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.8	0.6	2.6	4,083,319	0.8
2001	2	3.2	3.9	-0.7	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.9	2.2	2.6	1.7	0.9	3.1	4,095,934	0.9
2001	3																
2001	4																

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Source: Statistics Canada -- CANSIM. Note: Net N.P.R. - Net change in the number of Non-Permanent Residents.
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